

Notices to Consignees.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.
GORDON CASTLE,
FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THIS Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of Mr. A. McG. HEARON, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 9th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1877. je9

FROM SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE S. S. *Argyll* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Underwriter, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents.

Hongkong, June 4, 1877. je11

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Glengyle*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored in the Godowns of the Underwriter, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given before 10 a.m. To-morrow.

Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 4, 1877. je11

FROM SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE S. S. *Japan*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Agents.

Hongkong, June 6, 1877. je12

BARQUE CHINAMAN, FROM LONDON.

THIS Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 21, 1877.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH SHIP CARRIAGES,
FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co.
Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1877.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

GERMAN BARQUE IRIS, FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1877.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ROBINA, American 3m. schooner, Capt. C. W. Hansen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

TULLOCHGURUM, British 8m. schooner, Captain Mason.—Wieler & Co.

HANNAH LAW, British ship, Captain R. Greig.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

VERA, German barque, Captain R. Dirks.—Melchers & Co.

HANNAH & MARY, British barque, Capt. A. Smith.—Order.

Fokkiss, German barquette, Captain Schweer.—Melchers & Co.

BABBARA TAYLOR, British schooner, Captain John Taylor.—McEwen, Fricke & Co.

HERONINUS, British brig, Capt. T. A. Koeh.—Landtman & Co.

BONO, British barque, Captain T. A. Koeh.—Landtman & Co.

Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

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SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Golden Horn* reports: Light Southerly winds attended with rain throughout the passage.

The British steamer *Rajamattianhar* reports: Left Bangkok Bar at 8 a.m. on May 29th, had fresh S.W. winds down the Gulf of Siam, from thence to port S.W. monsoon with heavy rain. Left the Dutch steamer *Java* loading at the Bar, and the S. S. *Dale* at Bangkok.

The Chinese steamer *Fuyew* reports: Strong S.W. winds, from Turnabout heavy rain.

The British steamer *Namoa* reports: Had moderate S.W. winds and equally with thunder and lightning. In Foochow—Straits. *Glengyle*, *Viking*, *Fleur de Castle*, *Killarney*, *Penguin*, *Ajax* and *Yesso*. Departed May 31st *Glengyle*, and June 3rd *Yesso*. In Amoy—Straits. *Pearl* and *Hailong*.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 6th JUNE, 1877.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.**
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

- Section.**
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Poddar's Wharf.
6. From Poddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Argyll	4 h	Scott	Brit.	str. 1271	June	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	at daylight
Danube	2 h	Clanchy	Brit.	str. 561	May 21	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	
Delta	6 h	Ching	Brit.	str. 102	June	F. Degenae	Foochow	
Duna	3 h	Steele	Brit.	str. 852	May 23	Gilman & Co.		
Emu	3 c	Blanco	Span.	str. 222	June	Remedios & Co.	Shanghai	at daylight
Galley of Lorne	4 h	MacDonald	Brit.	str. 1389	May 29	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Foochow	
Gamua	6 c	Lang	Brit.	str. 300	June	F. Degenae	London, &c.	at daylight
Glaucus	5 c	Jackson	Brit.	str. 1647	June	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai	8th, noon
Glengyle	5 c	Quartley	Brit.	str. 1265	June	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Golden Horn	4 c	Alton	Brit.	str. 1023	June	Wm. Pustau & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	
Japan	5 h	midt	Brit.	str. 1865	June	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.		
Macgregor	3 c	Newell	Brit.	str. 2465	June	Gilman & Co.		
Nippo	5 c	Cass	Brit.	str. 761	June	Siemssen & Co.	Straits Settlements	K'loong Dock
Ocean	...	Jaques	Brit.	str. 971	May 19	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Pernambuco	5 c	Hyde	Brit.	str. 643	June	Siemssen & Co.	Bangkok	K'loong Dock
Rajahmattianahar	3 h	Hopkins	Brit.	str. 933	June	Yuen Fat Hong		
Thales	...	Coles	Brit.	str. 820	May 29	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
W. Cores de Vries	2 h	Welner	Brit.	str. 334	June	Hok Moh Leong		Repairing
Yotting	2 h	Hawkins	Brit.	str. 324	June	Kwok Acheong		
Sailing Vessels								
A. E. Vidal	3 k	Schreiker	Ger.	bge. 420	May 29	Wieler & Co.		
Adela	4 c	Beattie	Brit.	bge. 354	May 8	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Aline	8 c	Guilbert	Brit.	bge. 300	June	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Anazi	4 k	Hill	Brit.	bge. 468	June	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Auguste	4 k	Thomson	Brit.	3m.sc. 210	May 17	Meyer & Co.		
Barbara Taylor	4 k	Taylor	Brit.	sch. 252	June	Chinese		
Bertha	4 c	Rings	Ger.	bge. 442	May 31	Wieler & Co.		
Broma	3 c	Timpe	Ger.	bge. 350	June	Wieler & Co.		
Bronner	4 k	Buzzolini	Ital.	bge. 784	June	Carlowitz & Co.		
Canaan	8 c	Manson	Brit.	sh. 840	May 21	Order	Newchwang	Ab'deen Dock
Capella	...	Andersen	Swed.	bge. 307	May 25	Order		
Caribou	2 c	Lindsay	Brit.	bge. 669	June	Order		Wanchai Pier
Carrioka	3 h	Carr	Brit.	bge. 916	May 10	Russell & Co.	Manila	
Caura	4 k	Thlomon	Ger.	bge. 689	May 21	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Chamron Kamrye	2 h	Moller	Siam.	bge. 430	May 25	Kin-tye-loong		
Cheng Sooa	2 h	Cheng Sang	Siam.	sch. 200	April 30	Chinese		
Chinaman	7 h	McKenzie	Brit.	bge. 690	May 21	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Tientsin	
Christian	3 k	Stehr	Ger.	3m.sc. 232	June	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Dauphine	8 h	Lehmann	Ech.	bge. 327	May 28	Order		
Diamant	4 k	Ackemann	Ger.	bge. 296	June	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Foho	4 k	Tozer	Brit.	bge. 369	June	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Fifeshire	2 c	Ness	Brit.	sh. 750	May 24	Order	New York	
Fleetwing	3 c	Guest	Amer.	sh. 829	May 7	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Formosa	3 c	Hyland	Brit.	bge. 915	May 29	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Newchwang	
Formosa	3 k	Schweer	Ger.	bge. 282	May 25	Melchers & Co.		
Friedrick Perthes	8 c	Kayser	Ger.	bge. 480	June	Siemssen & Co.	Foochow	
Gaston Auger	7 c	Galliard	Ech.	bge. 301	May 22	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Gryfe	8 c	Roberts	Brit.	sh. 1068	May 24	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Honolulu	Cos'tan Dock
Harriet N. Carlton	...	darkness	Amer.	bge. 872	May 29	Russell & Co.	London	
Hannah & Mary	8 c	Smith	Brit.	bge. 386	May 8	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Hannah Law	4 c	Greig	Brit.	sh. 1299	April 28	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	
Helena	3 c	Snow	Amer.	bge. 603	May 4	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Helena	5 k	Vulgarde	Ger.	bge. 372	June	Wieler & Co.		
Hieronymus	2 k	Koch	Brit.	bg. 232	June	Landstein & Co.		
Hieronymus	4 k	Biehl	Ger.	bge. 425	May 24	Wieler & Co.	New York	
Higblander	4 c	Johnson	Amer.	sh. 1352	May 13	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Foochow	
Hongkong	5 k	Om	Ger.	3m.sc. 208	May 20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Hope	7 h	Boulton	Brit.	bge. 454	May 23	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Callao	Cleared
Hydra	4 c	Dest	Ger.	bge. 785	Mar. 27	Siemssen & Co.		
Irazu	4 k	Pearce	Brit.	bge. 327	May 25	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Iris	4 c	Ritter	Ger.	bge. 506	May 18	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Jacatra	3 h	Walter	Dut.	bg. 337	May 26	Russell & Co.		
Japan	3 k	Caddy	Ger.	3m.sc. 270	May 25	Siemssen & Co.		
Leicester	3 k	Maeck	Brit.	sh. 1909	May 24	Order	Amoy	Cleared
Livingstone	3 k	Maeck	Ger.	bge. 530	May 23	Siemssen & Co.		
Lizzie H.	2 c	Babson	Amer.	bge. 896	June 6	Melchers & Co.		
Loiterer	8 h	...	Amer.	sch. 45	Aug. 13	Insurance Cos.		MoD's Slip
Lydia	...	Youngson	Brit.	bge. 375	May 19	Order		
Madura	3 c	Stanton	Brit.	sh. 970	May 11	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Michelle Solchau	4 c	Gerstenberg	Brit.	bge. 447	May 24	Order	Touzon	
New Era	3 c	Sawyer	Brit.	sh. 1060	April 25	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Novelty	4 c	Colliver	Brit.	bge. 375	May 17	Rozario & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	
Palestine	4 k	Scowcroft	Brit.	bge. 598	June 5	Melchers & Co.		
Panola	3 k	Lunt	Am.	3m.sc. 587	June 4	Kin-tye-loong	Macao	Cleared
Presto	4 c	Ladman	Brit.	bge. 384	May 17	Master	Foochow	Cleared
Rhoda	4 k	Vincent	Brit.	bge. 252	May 24	Chinese		
Roderick Hay	3 k	Nicolson	Brit.	bge. 290	June 8	Chinese	Rajang (Borneo)	
Rosa Bottcher	3 k	Schultze	Ger.	bge. 398	May 21	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Rosina	3 k	Hansen	Am.	3m.sc. 406	Feb. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Rotterdam	3 k	Dik	Dut.	bge. 760	May 25	Melchers & Co.		
San Lorenzo	4 c	Madareaga	Span.	bg. 220	May 23	Remedios & Co.		
Sourabaya Packet	3 c	Verdunn	Dut.	bge. 462	June 3	Order		
Strathro	8 c	Millar	Brit.	sh. 1159	May 18	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Thomas Lord	3 c	Hall	Amer.	sh. 1316	April 12	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Tullochgerum	3 k	Mason	Brit.	3m.sc. 175	April 20	Wieler & Co.	Haiphong	Jardine's Slip
Vesta	3 k	Dicks	Ger.	bge. 302	June 1	Melchers & Co.	Tientsin	
Western Chief	8 h	Howe	Brit.	sh. 750	May 26	Meyer & Co.		Wanchai Pier
WHAMPOA								
Bombay	...	Smith	Brit.	str. 749	May	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Tientsin	
Whiting	...	Whiting	Brit.	bg. 255	June	Chinese		
CANTON								
Chinkiang	...	Orr	Brit.	str. 798	June	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Ashuelot	5 c	American	corvette	1037	6	700	May 18	Geo. H. Perkins
Charybdis	7 c	British	corvette	1506	17	490	April 5	T. E. Smith
Curlew	6 h	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	May 4	E. J. Church
Hart	6 h	British	gun vessel	465	4	120	May 6	H. N. Hood
Juno	7 h	British	corvette	1462	8	400	May 15	A. H. Boldero
Ling Feng	6 h	Chinese	gunboat	354	2	80	June 1	J. Farrow
Magpie	7 h	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	May 28	Charles Vernon-Anson
Mecanee	7 h	British	military hospital	2591	...	...	...	...
Modeste	6 c	British	corvette	1405	14	350	April 13	Alex. Buller, C.R.
Moorhen	6 h	British	gunboat	420	4	60	May 28	John Hope
Patino	K.D.	Spanish	transport	1200	...	...	Feb. 23	Rapello
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	2	...	...	Commodore Watson

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.
Ajax	British steamer
Conquest	British steamer
Flours Castle	for London
Glennear	for London
Glennear	British steamer
Killarney	British steamer
Lady Bowen	for Shanghai
Penguin	British steamer
Wm. Manson	British barque

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.
Ava	French
Chin-so	Chinese

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.
Francis I.	French
Fuziyama	Chinese
*Glaucus	for London
Hankow (McQueen)	British
H. O. Orsted	Danish
Honan	Chinese
Kashgar	British
Kiang-wae	Chinese
Kway-nen	Chinese
Nanking	American
Scindia	British
Tatyew	Chinese
Ta-yu-fung	American

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.
Tung Ting	Chinese
Yehsin	Chinese

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.
B. Aymar	American barque
Emulation	British barque
Hopeful	British schooner
John Nicholson	British ship
Louise	British schooner
Windhover	British ship

MEN-OF-WAR.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.
Kastrol	H. M. gunboat
La Clocheville	French corvette
Palos	U. S. gunboat
Sobol	Russian gunboat

* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

the Throne when they think they are in difficulties beyond their strength.—*Shanghai Courier.*

Rice cargoes from Saigon to China from 16th to 30th May:—

May 16, Flintshire, 31,000 piculs; 16, Montgomeryshire, 21,500; 17, Galshill, 34,000 piculs; 17, Pearl, 20,000 piculs (for Amoy); 18, Helene, 9,230 piculs (for Amoy); 19, Cyphrenes, 36,000 piculs; 24, Galley of Lorne, 34,000 piculs; 25, Farona, 25,500 piculs; 25, Mecca, 20,000 piculs; 26, Amazon, 5,157 piculs; 28, Pernambuco, 19,000 piculs; 28, Ningpo, 23,000 piculs; 29, Macgregor, 31,000 piculs; 29, Kandahauer, 24,760 piculs; 30, Yangtze, 20,000 piculs.

Police Intelligence.

(Before C. May, Esq.)

June 6, 1877.

A. SOUMMAIRE.

John Purvis, seaman, M. S. Charybdis, was charged with having quarrelled with a girl and torn her coat. Fined 50 cents and to pay 50 cents amends.

NO PASS, &c.

A number of Chinamen were brought up for being out at night without either lights or passes. Some were bailed out at the station and some were not. Those bailed out were fined 25 cents and those that were not were fined 10 cents.

WARY-HOUSES.

Choi Ayt and five others were charged with obstructing the public pathway at Queen's Road West, by sleeping there. They had put out bed boards, and some had opium lamps. It had become the custom, since the warm weather set in, for residents in that vicinity to sleep on the foot-path opposite houses, and when they were told to go away they would not do so. The defendants said their house were very hot inside, and they went out to the foot-path for coolness. Discharged with a caution.

ANOTHER DUPE.

Chun Asang, a cook, unemployed, was charged with having falsely represented a worthless article to be ginseng, to one Chun Afsoo, a painter, thereby obtaining from him \$1.80 and a jacket. The defendant represented the article as worth 20¢ each, and that he had paid for it. The defendant was sentenced to three months' hard labour and to be twice kept in the stocks for one hour each time at the Cross Roads.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE POLICE MAGISTRATES.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1877.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL." Sir,—It is common talk in the Colony, and may consequently be regarded as a fair subject for remark that His Excellency the Governor, when visiting the Court about a week ago, stated in the presence of several members of the Council that there were a number of prisoners undergoing illegal punishment. The Magistrates having for some time past held erroneous views of their powers.

This, Sir, constitutes a very serious charge—especially viewing the importance of the Magisterial office in a Colony like Hongkong and the high place in public estimation the Magistrates have held for many years past. I venture to suggest that it is due alike to the public, to the Magistrates, and to the Prisoners referred to by His Excellency, that there should be no delay in strictly investigating the matter.—Yours faithfully,

JUSTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY AND CLASS LEGISLATION.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, June 6, 1877.

Sir,—It is rumoured that a step is about to be summarily put, to the "grossly inhuman and barbarous custom of flogging," which has hitherto exercised so beneficial a repressive influence over the crime of the Colony, and that, simultaneously, that "crying example of inequality and class legislation," the night pass system, is to be done away with. The tender sympathies of both Church and State are aroused on behalf of the scoundrelism of this favoured island, but what is to be done for those who, enjoying frequently the hospitality of friends, it may be even of Government House, and themselves obliged either to go armed to the teeth, as was the case only a few years back, or else must remain unwilling prisoners in their own dwellings from dusk to dawn? I trust, Sir, that no spurious philanthropy will be permitted to disturb the present security which the community, native as well as foreign, enjoys, thanks to a vigorous and effective police and a Bench of conscientious Magistrates bent upon administering firmly and equitably the laws of the Colony.

Men who their duties know and knowing dare maintain.

Yours,

DINER OUT.

Bangkok.

(From a Correspondent.)

The absence of rain and the prolongation of the dry season are likely to be productive of great distress in this quarter. Usually the rains set in during the latter part of April, and the air becomes cool and pleasant. It is now the close of May, and we have only been favored with one shower of about an hour's duration. Everything is dried up, the vegetation is withering, the creeks and canals are masses of black mud with crabs and fleas from which pestilence comes out and malaria rises into the air poisoning its ordinary gases, while even at neap-tide the water of the river is so brackish that the wealthier inhabitants are compelled to send miles up the river to get proper drinking water. The Soda Water maker is inundated with orders, as his beverages are all made of Hongkong water brought down to him by the steamers of Macgregor & Co. Unless Jupiter Pluvius smiles on us soon, it is impossible to say what will be the result, with the Thermometers at

100° malaria in the air and salt water to drink. The steamer Dale, of Leith, arrived here from Labuan on the 8th. She belongs to the Messrs Macgregor, and is intended to run on the line from here to Hongkong, giving as a steamer every 10 days. The enterprising owners of these steamers have another on the way out, intended for the Singapore route. The *Rajah Brooke* has been taken off that line and put on the Sarawak. The *Bangkok* has gone up the coast with troops, and we have only the *Ban-yong-seng* and the *Celestial* to keep up our mail communications.

The Siamese Government have at last bestowed themselves in regard to the traffic in spirits. Formerly this form was one of the principal sources of revenue, but lately, in consequence of the extraordinary course taken by most of the Consuls in fostering and protecting Chinese and others in selling liquor without licenses, it has dwindled down so materially that no one will bid for it; and the Government have been compelled to take both the distillation and sale into their own hands. From these reprehensible practices there are, I regret to say, but three Consulates which come out with perfectly clean hands—the British, German and Swedish. The American was the principal offender, then came the Portuguese, the Dutch and the French. The latter two evaded direct connivance with these evils, but were very ingenious. The first of them, naturalized every Chinese, who was willing to swear he had never been in Java, as a Dutch subject, and claimed for him the right to sell liquor without a license; while the second evaded themselves of a clause in the French treaty which allows the sale of *bona fide* French wines and liquors, which have paid the import duty, by the single bottle, thus:—Messrs Alloit and La Mache, a French house, sell say ten bottles of French Brandy to a Chinese. They give him an invoice of it, and that invoice is produced when the Spirit Inspector asks for the license of the shop. The French flag flies over the shop, and the ten bottles of Brandy remain in a conspicuous place in it, unopened while hundreds of bottles of samshu are sold under color of this purchase. I have seen myself at Ayuthia bottles of Claret and Brandy with three months' date on them, which corresponded with the bill from this firm, and of which not a single had ever been sold. The shop in which they were displayed was one of the most flourishing in the vicinity. However, the Government has at last been delivered of a scheme which has been approved by all the Treaty Consuls, and will I trust put an end to all these irregular proceedings.

A great fire broke out on Sunday, the 13th, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on the Creek known as the Klang-Ku-Mal, near the Iron Drawbridge leading to the palace. It originated in a lime-kill, and as everything was like tinder, and a fresh breeze blowing, it soon cleared a space of some ten acres on both sides of the canal. The tide being low the paddy boats and other craft in the creek were unable to get out and were burnt where they lay. One or two dhobies who work for Europeans lived in the burnt space, and trousers and shirts were scarce in some neighborhoods. One unfortunate lost sixty pieces. The German Consulate was in imminent danger, and was only saved by the personal exertions of Dr. Stannius.

Everybody is out of town. The King has gone to his Summer Palace at Ayuthia; the Regent to Sukumburee. The English Consul is off to Paknam, the U. S. Consul to Angkor, the Dutch and German Consuls to Krokong, while the lesser lights in the social firmament crowd all the watering places and cool spots on the East Coast. Nobody remains in Bangkok except those whom inexorable business chains to the oar.

The last partner in Falok's Hotel and Post Boat line of launches from the bar to the town died suddenly a week or two since, and the whole establishment will be sold at auction on the 1st of June next. If no one buys it and keeps up the line, we shall be forlorn indeed. Even at a dollar per letter it was something to have communication with the shipping. The affair of the *Marguerite*, of which I wrote you previously, has been settled by the payment of \$200, being double what was offered before, though only half what was agreed upon. There was no question of want of funds. The property saved realized a goodly sum, and the Chinese who had done away with the honest earnings, has been done out of his honest earnings. The general condemnation of the community is said to have been the cause of this rise in terms. It will be curious to note whether this promissory note will be made an offset in the accounts of the sale at its expressed value, or only what was really paid. Had the matter been referred to Saigon I think the Governor there would never have allowed this matter to be so settled—on grounds of public policy, if not other.

LIFE IN PARAGUA (PHILIPPINES).

Port Princess, May 1, 1877.

I have some interesting news to communicate to you, all favourable to the suppression of the piratical tribes which for a long period have been causing the desolation, the death, and the extermination of the defenceless people of Paragua and Calamianes. Only three centres of piracy are known in Paragua, and they are Malucno, Aborlan and Grandford; the first is ruled by a Sultan, and the other two by Dattos, of Sooloon origin.

The other princelings and dominions are agricultural districts, and the inhabitants, although professing the laws of the Koran, with the general corruption of the said creed, so evident in the races of Malasia and Polynesia, they are not hostile to our civilization and Christianity. There also exist in Paragua, though corrupted, the two sects of Islam and Omar, common amongst Mohammedans. Notwithstanding the social wound already caused by the Moro thieves and pirates last year, to the people of this district, a ferocious deed came to augment the anguish and the pain of the pacific Christian inhabitants of this region. It is not long ago that there were reports made to the effect that there were preparing at Grandford and Burneo a general attack about forty vessels to invade and destroy the district, and lately the Sultan of Malucno sent also a warning to the people of Burneo threatening them with an immediate invasion. Being acquainted with this the active Governor of this Colony, the Lieut. Col. of Marine and Col. of Infantry, Don Jacobo Aleman Gonzalez, sent, in the beginning of April, the gunboats *Fiipino* and *Joc*, to cruise about the N. W. coasts of Paragua, with the view of preventing

the disbandment of the pirates, so as to secure them for due punishment. Amid the peace and security of the defenceless people of this island, said news however came to disturb their tranquillity. A boat from Ouyo (Calamianes) happened to put into Aborlan with a broken rudder; the pirates robbed her, and murdered three out of the four of her crew with the most unusual cruelty; the fourth however succeeded in escaping in the trunk, and fled to the jungles; but he was met by other Moros in the interior, and after being tied up, they cast lots to see who should have the honor of finishing him; but somehow or other he again succeeded in untying himself, and fled to the praya, where he constructed a buoy, with which he managed to arrive here after three days' struggling with the waves, when he gave the news of the occurrence at Aborlan.

This event took place on Good Friday. Four days after, the Datto-Paulina Monao of Aborlan and four others from the same place arrived here. The Governor, seeing the possibility of the same Datto-Paulina being concerned in the murder, demanded from him that one of the Moros, who was his own brother, together with a companion, should at once proceed to Aborlan and bring the five men whom the escaped Christian said had committed the murder of his three companions. Although the Monao said that he was innocent and ignorant of this affair, he has been known by the late Governor of this place, Don José Sotoca y Ordóñez, to be the cause of the murder of another Christian merchant, and therefore it was decided he should be kept as a hostage till the return of those who had gone to look for the would-be murderers and pirates. The Governor then ordered Monao and his companions to be detained in the district tribunal for that night, and next morning were transferred on board the gunboat *Calico*.

As soon as the Monao knew of the return of the captive Christian, he became very impatient—an evident proof of his guilt, but the prisoners were pretty well secured on board the *Calico*. On the 9th April, however, at 9 a.m., the gunboat was preparing for a gun practice, and, as it is my duty, the manoeuvres on board necessitated their removal from the place of their confinement, and as soon as only for a moment, he gave a sudden jump and secured the rifle of the sentinel, who was walking with the gun on his shoulder, quite unconscious of the audacity of the prisoners. This being done, Monao also came in possession of a bayonet, and with his two companions, one of which was armed by this time with a hand-spike, they engaged in a struggle with the few sailors who happened to be at the fore-deck. The Commander of the gunboat, Don Antonio Solis, who was at the breakfast table at the poop, by this time immediately armed himself and rushed to the assistance of the crew, but the cocksawin and the seamen, with some poles and knives felled to the ground the Monao and one of his two companions, while the third, who had a bayonet wound, jumped overboard; the cocksawin immediately loaded a Remington and fired two shots at him, the second shot took effect in the head and killed him. In the struggle, two of our seamen were slightly wounded, and two or three others suffered small contusions, all of a trivial character.

The brother of the Monao, who came yesterday with two slaves as hostage, as soon as he discovered (just in the entrance of the port, from the cottage inhabitants), the death of the chief of his family, beheld the two unfortunate slaves and returned to Aborlan swearing vengeance.—*Correspondent of the Diario de Manila.*

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

I was sitting in the bar, quietly smoking a frugal pipe, when two middle-aged and stern-looking females and a young and pretty female suddenly entered the room. They were accompanied by two umbrellas and a negro, who was dressed in a blue coat and a red waistcoat. "Do you feel for the down-trodden?" said one of the females, a thin-faced and sharp-voiced person in green spectacles. "Do I feel for it?" answered the landlady, in a puzzled voice—"Do I feel for it?" "Yes; for the oppressed, the benighted?" "Inasmuch as to which?" said the landlady. "You see this man?" said the female, pointing her umbrella at the negro gentleman. "Yes, I see him, I see him."

"Yes, I see him, I see him," said the landlady, hastily retreating to his beer-casks. "And yours?" shouted the excited female, addressing me. "He is also your brother!" "No, I think not, marm," I pleasantly replied. "The nearest we come to that colour in our family was the case of my brother John, but they finally left him. I have happy to state that, at the present time, he has a solitarylander."

"Look at this man!" screamed the female. I looked at him. He was an able-bodied, well-dressed, comfortable-looking negro. He looked as though he might have three or four good meals a day into him without a murmur. "Look at that down-trodden man!" cried the female.

"Who trod on him?" I inquired. "Villains! despots!" "Well," said the landlady, "why don't you go to the willins about it? Why do you come here telling us niggers is your brothers, and brandishing your umbrellas round like a lot of lunatics? You're worse than the spirit-rappers!" "Have you," said middle-aged female No. 2, who was a quieter sort of person, "have you no sentiment—no poetry in your soul—no love for the beautiful? Don't you go into the green fields to call the beautiful flowers?" "I not only never do," said the landlady in an angry voice, "but I'll bet you five pounds you can't bring a man as darses as I darses!"

"It is my opinion," said the leading female, "that you're a scuffer and a wretch! Your mind is in a wasser bedouled state than the poor negroes we are seeking to aid. You are a proper in the dark cellar of sin. O sinful man!"

"There is a sparkling fountain, Come, O come, and drink." "No; you will not come and drink."

"Yes, he will," said the landlady, "if you'll treat. Jest try him."

"As for you," said the enraged female to the landlady, "you're a degraded being, too low and vulgar to talk to."

"This is the sparkling fountain for me, dear sister!" cried the landlady, drawing and drinking a mug of beer. Having uttered which, he gave a low rumbling lart, and relapsed into silence.

"My colored fren!" I said to the negro, kindly, "what is it all about?"

He said they was trying to raise money to send missionaries to the Southern States in America to preach to the vast numbers of negroes recently made free there. He said they were without the gospel. They were without tracts.

I said, "My fren, this is a serio matter. I admire you for trying to help the race to which you belong, and far be it from me to say anything again carrying the gospel among the blacks of the South. Let them go to them by all means. But I happen to individually know that there are some thousands of liberated blacks in the South who are starvin'. I don't blame anybody for this, but it is a very sad fact. Some are really too ill to work, some can't get work to do, and others are too foolish to see any necessity for working. It was down there last winter, and I observed that this class had plenty of preachin for their souls, but scarce any vittles for their stomachs. Now, if it is proposed to send flour and bacon along with the gospel, the idea is really an excellent one. If, on the other hand, it is proposed to send preachin alone, all I can say is that it's a hard case for the niggers. If you expect a colored person to get deeply interested in a tract when his stomach's empty, you expect too much."

I gave negro as much as I could afford, and the kind-hearted landlady did the same. I said—

"Farewell, my colored fren, I wish you well, certainly. You are now as free as the eagle. Be like him and soar. But don't attempt to convert a Ethiopian person while his stomach yearns for vittles. And you, ladies—I hope you are ready to help the poor and unfortunate at home, as you seem to help the poor and unfortunate abroad." When they had gone, the landlady said, "Come into the garden, Ward." And we went and culled some carrots for dinner.—*Artemus Ward.*

NAPOLEON III. ON THE CRIMEAN WAR OF 1854.

In March, 1854, when opening the Legislative session, the Emperor Napoleon III. spoke as follows of the coming war with Russia:—

"We have England, our former rival, forming with us the bonds of an alliance, which becomes from day to day more intimate, because the opinions which we defend are also those of the English people. Germany, which the remembrances of former wars rendered still distrustful, and which on that account has given for the last 40 years perhaps too many proofs of her deference for the policy of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, has already recovered her independence of action, and considers Austria, above all, which could not see with indifference the events which were in progress, will enter into an alliance, and will thus attest the just and moral character of the war which we are undertaking. This, then, is the question as it stands—Europe engaged in domestic struggles for the last forty years, reassured, moreover, by the moderation of the Emperor Alexander in the year 1815, as well as by that of his successor up to this time, seemed to doubt the danger which menaced it from the colossal Power which, by its successive encroachments, embraces the north and the centre of Europe, and which possesses almost exclusively two internal seas, whence it is easy for its armies and its fleets to launch forth against our civilization. An unfounded demand at Constantinople has been sufficient to arouse Europe from her sleep. We have seen in the East a Sovereign demand in the midst of the most profound peace, from his powerful neighbour new concessions, and because he did not obtain them, invade two of his provinces. Such a fact as this ought to put arms in the hands of those who revolt from injustice; but we have other reasons for supporting Turkey. France has as much, and perhaps more interest than England in preventing the influence of Russia from extending itself indefinitely over Constantinople, for to be supreme in Constantinople is to be supreme in the Mediterranean, and no one of you, gentlemen, I think, will say that England alone is largely interested in that sea, which washes 300 leagues of our coast. Moreover, this policy does not date from yesterday; for ages every national Government in France has maintained it, and I will not desert it. Let them not then, come and ask us: 'What are you going to do at Constantinople?' We are going there with England to defend the cause of the Sultan, and none the less to protect the rights of Christians. We are going there to defend the freedom of the seas and our just influence in the Mediterranean. We are going there with Germany, to aid her in preserving the rank from which it seems, they wish to degrade her, to secure her frontiers against the preponderance of a powerful neighbour, who desires the triumph of right, of justice, and of civilization."

HOW WE LIVE NOW.

We are such gregarious creatures that we dare not refuse to follow the fashion, at the cost of Heaven knows what misery to ourselves; and the fashion just at present is to make money, honestly if possible, if not—anyhow. It is not worth while now to discuss in the spirit of ancient philosophy whether pleasure is good; the nineteenth century has decided that pleasure, and pleasure alone, is the goal of life. Not happiness—for of that we do not take much account—but pleasure. Now pleasure, as understood by modern epicureans, requires a great deal of money; for everything, from horses to opera-boxes, and good dinners to jewellery, costs large sums; therefore riches are the desideratum of existence. This is especially well understood by women, who, though not much versed in logic, are generally right in the conclusions to which they jump. If we knew all the secrets of speculation, if we thought of all hearts could by supernatural magic be for one

instant revealed to us, what strange dramas would see the light—dramas more terrible in their bald and bitter truth than the five-act tragedies of the Porte St. Martin! While the sweets of art and refinement, and the refreshment of science and literature, are a dead letter to fashionable people, as the surest mode of attracting notoriety, and the devoted follower of adulation, money must wield the magic wand, and unclose at will the realms of material delight. Where formerly a simple country walk, a few friends gathered unpretentiously round the family tea-table, an occasional visit to the theatre, or a new book, sufficed for recreation and happiness, the middle-class ménage must have carriage and horses, costumes from the most ruinous dressmakers, and champagne suppers. Where do we find now the courteous manner of the perfect gentleman, the refined amiability of the grande dame? We are never sure if we meet a lady in the street to what class she may belong; and as for forms and graces of speech, the middle classes had best unlearn all that the aristocracy can teach. A wife looks on her husband as a money-making machine; the contingency that the brain may give way and the machine become worthless rarely, if ever, arrests her thoughts. City men, of course, must work, and if they do not make money, it is as the natural sequence from their own incompetency and fault. With the spur of a woman's approval or reproaches, either equally potent, ever at his back, the man labours and toils, and somehow it all seems to turn to Dead-Sea fruit. There is none of the cheerful consciousness of good work about his doings; the phantom of money haunts him, and when his intelligence would demand free play and the elasticity of carelessness, visions of unpaid bills and of hideous possibilities cloud his sight and cripple his faculties.—*The World.*

The Commission of the French Budget has obtained a return giving the amounts allotted last year in the principal States of Europe and South America for religious purposes. According to this return, Great Britain comes first with a total of £4,480,000, and is followed by Spain, £2,586,123; France, £2,160,255; Russia, £1,928,686; Italy, £1,245,527; Bavaria, £923,816; Austria and Hungary, £556,277; Sweden and Norway, £419,380; Wurtemberg, £311,793; Prussia, £237,289; Belgium, £229,423; Saxony, £209,529; Portugal, £191,340; Alsace-Lorraine, £132,340; Hesse-Darmstadt, £93,936; Greece, £68,026; Luxembourg, £15,278. In South America, Bolivia is the first with £79,833; and is followed by Chili, £44,638; Brazil, £42,100; the Argentine Republic, £38,617; Paraguay, £19,298; Costa Rica, £3,636; and Uruguay, £2,045. The amount allotted in Japan is stated at £11,240; but the return is in many respects incomplete, as no figures, for example, are given for Holland, Denmark, or Switzerland.

A YANKEE AUCTION.—A menagerie was sold at auction in San Francisco ten days ago (says an American contemporary), and a laughing hyena brought \$600, and a big elephant 4,000dol. The auctioneer made a great hit with the parrot. "Now, gentlemen, here is one of the finest parrots on the American continent; swans like a Barbary-cock pirate, knows the whole First Testament, and can sing the Tre-la-loo like Jenny Lind. How much?" offered from five cents; guess you don't know what y're buyin', gents; ten, do I hear it? He talks better'n some of our Congress men; two bits'n offered. Why, gents, knows Tennyson all by heart, an' I outwear any man in the crowd—just the thing for children; only two bits bid." Here he stopped to take breath, and look reproachfully upon the crowd. The accomplished bird was finally knocked down to a Methodist preacher, who came just in time to hear that the parrot could sing all Dr. Watts's hymns. The old gentleman started out, highly elated with his prize; but when the disreputable bird told him to pull down his vest and go to—not to heaven—he went back to the auctioneer, and wanted to swap for a camel, or something that didn't talk.

A PACIFICAT JOURN.—Several American and Parisian papers give accounts of the extraordinary proceedings of a French gentleman of independent means, whose one object in life appears to be to worry custom-house officers. He has returned to his native Paris, and everywhere railway officials have been warned about this prank. "It is his wont," says the *American Register*, "to pack a huge trunk full of trouser-straps, such as are worn with gaiters, using hydraulic pressure as if it were necessary to cram five bushels into a three-bushels space, then to lure the inspector to open it as a suspicious package, when naturally the contents were oversteer, and the whole force of the Custom-house was occupied for hours in putting them back. A powerful jack-in-the-box was another device of his that was very successful. But more than this is currently reported of this gentleman. It is his practice sometimes to leave a hamper of very high game at a parcel office, and not inquire privately how the strength of the odour was progressing. When the officers at the parcel office could not endure the infection any longer, and threw the hamper away, M. Vivier would appear and politely request the return of his goods. Of course a great commotion would follow, which in every way, often by the aid of lawyers, would be prolonged by M. Vivier to his intense secret delight. Appeals to Parisian courts would be threatened to humble village officials, who were warned of the nature of court costs. On one occasion it is said that M. Vivier blandly asked an old gentleman bathing at Boulogne if he had seen the shark. The awful hint spread as a fact far and wide. Next day it appeared that everyone had seen the monster. No one bathed. M. Vivier smiled, slipped his Bordeaux, and took his departure, thoroughly gratified. He had his powerful jack-in-the-box with him to meet all emergencies at the railway station on the way.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, June 6, 1877.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, each... \$570
" Old Patna, each... 538
" New Benares, each... 545
" Old Benares, each... 558
" New Malwa, each... 575
" Old Malwa, each... 580
" Allowance... 12 a 32
" Old Malwa, each... 605
" Allowance... 32 a 48
CAMPOR, 19.50 a 19.60
QUICKSILVER, 62 a 62.60
SALT-PETRE, 5.50 a 7.25

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, 3/11 1/2
" 30 days' sight, 4/0
" 6 months' sight, 4/0 1/2
Credits, 4/0 1/2
Documentary, 6 months' sight, ... 4/1
Bombay, 23 1/2
Calcutta, 23 1/2
Shanghai, demand, 7 1/2
" 30 days, 7 1/2
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B., 8 1/2 prem.
Mexicans, 24
Gold Leaf, 25 1/2
English Sovereigns, 4 95
Australian Sovereigns, 4 95
Discount, 8 a 10

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 27
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$750
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$2,400
Chinese Insurance Co., \$220
Yantai Ins. Association, Tls. 695
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$542
China Fire Ins. Co., \$146
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 32 1/2 % dia.
H.K. C. & M. S.-boat Co., 7 % dia.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 80
Hongkong Gas Co., \$75
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$62
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$103.19.

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falsoner & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, June 6, 1877.
BAROMETER—9 A.M. ... 30.060
Do. 1 P.M. ... 30.012
Do. 4 P.M. ... 29.984
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. ... 84 1/2
Do. 1 P.M. ... 86
Do. 4 P.M. ... 88
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 82
Do. Do. 1 P.M. ... 83
Do. Do. 4 P.M. ... 82
Do. Maximum ... 86 1/2
Do. Minimum over night ... 81 1/2

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.
When left. Name. From. Remarks.
1, Robert Henderson, Burryport, Cardiff
2, Polynesia, Cardiff
3, Carlisle, Cardiff
4, Daphne, London
12, Leading Wind, Antwerp
17, Theresa Bahn, Cardiff
18, Mathless, Cardiff
19, Cactus O., Cardiff
19, F. P. Lichfield, Cardiff
20, Maipui, London
20, Penrith, London
22, Euid, London
22, Onaka, Cardiff
24, Gold Hunter, Cardiff
25, D. McB. Park, Sunderland v. S'pore
28, Janet Ferguson, Glasgow v. S'pore
Mar.
1, Isles of the South, Cardiff
1, Brown Brothers, Cardiff
1, Khedive, Antwerp
2, Paros, Cardiff
3, A. S. Davis, Cardiff
4, Nimbus, Cardiff
4, Jala, Cardiff
13, Golden Spur, London
15, Antwerp, London
19, Victoria, Swansea
19, O. W. Cochrane, Liverpool
20, Springfield, Cardiff
20, Warrior, Cardiff
20, George, Cardiff
22, Birling (s.), Cardiff
23, May Queen, Cardiff
23, Gairdrie, London
27, Fortuna (s.), Antwerp
28, Commissary, London
29, Oyguns, Cardiff for Canton
Apr.
3, Rota, Cardiff
4, Sydenham, Cardiff
7, Kalsow, London
10, St. Elm, Cardiff
10, Adolph, Hamburg
11, Benefactor, New York
11, Woodhall, Antwerp
11, H. S. Sandford (s.), Cardiff
12, Galatia (s.), Cardiff
13, Vega, Hamburg
13, Penhaw, Antwerp
14, Antipodes, Cardiff
16, James Wilson, Newcastle (N.S.W.)
16, Titan, Penarth
26, Nankin (s.), London
AT SHANGHAI.
Dec.
27, Undine, London
Jan.
31, Forward Ho, London
Feb.
22, Belted Will, London
28, City of Aberdeen, London
Mar.
6, Caller Ou, Cardiff
10, Sir Lancelot, London
15, Oldstream, New York
24, Wigton, London
28, Isle of Erin, Greenock
Apr.
6, Corea, London
6, Messenger, New York
7, Saracen, New York
10, F. B. Watson, New York
18, Strathern, Cardiff
19, Rachel, Sydney
20, Moses B. Towers, Newcastle (N.S.W.)
21, Alfred Hawley, Sydney
23, Amboto (s.), London
23, Duke of Abercorn, London
23, Thermopylae, Sydney
23, Oceana, Sydney
29, Stratheden, Sydney
AT AMOY.
Mar.
10, Beanie Morris, Swansea
AT SWATOW.
Dec.
23, Ino, Greenock
AT CEEPOO.
Mar.
7, Alestis, Cardiff
20, Babylon, Newcastle (N.S.W.)
LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.
Glenorchy, Altona.
Lorne, Mikado.
Caesandra, Lotus.
Sailing Vessels.
Wyle, Maltrah.
James Shepherd, Ferdinand Brumm.
Kate Carnie, At Liverpool.
Menelaus (str.) Achilles (str.)
Lord Macaulay, Pilgrim.
Staghead, At Newcastle (N.S.W.) for Hong.
Escort, Crested Wave.
Papillon, J. S. Stone.
At Sydney (for Shanghai).
Black Adder, Sorapleg.

Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,
AND MARSEILLES;
Also,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 9th June, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *ALMA*, Commandant HERNANDEZ, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 6th June, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, May 26, 1877. j68

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *ALASKA*, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 15th June, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passengers Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bussan S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., 14th June. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 6 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 1, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 23, 1877. j65



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Marseilles,
and Southampton,
Also,
Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
KANIGAR, Captain BAKER, will leave
this on SATURDAY, the 16th June, at
Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 4, 1877. j66

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

AND
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "*BELOU*" will be de-
spatched for San Francisco via Yoko-
hama, on TUESDAY, the 19th June, at
3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 18th Proximo. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per
cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight
of *Parcels*, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 57, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, May 31, 1877. j69

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two Millions Sterling.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Coals in Matched, on Goods on Board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surance at current rates.

MELOHNS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premiums contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCHANT
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent
of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of

His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt
of instructions from the Board of
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies
to the extent of £10,000 on any one first
class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on
adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, January 6, 1873.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Peking, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

INSURANCES.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL TAISE 400,000, EQUAL TO
\$558,585.10.

Directors.
LEE SING, of the Lai Hing Firm.
CHAN SHUNG LAI, of the Lai Yuen Firm.
WONG YEE FUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing
Hong.

LEE YEE, of the Yee On Firm.
FONG SOY FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo
Hong.

WONG PAK CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee
Hong.

PUN PONG, of the Wy Sing Firm.

Manager—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, etc., taken
at CURRENT RATES to AUSTRALIA,
CALIFORNIA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SAIGON,
PENANG, and to all the TREATY PORTS OF
China and Japan.

HEAD OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand,
Hongkong, June 1, 1877.

Intimations.

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;
and to
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS
OF RUSSIA.

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best
collection of Views of China, Pho-
tographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of
assorted sizes. Ex S. S. *Radnorshire* a
supply of very handsome Easel Albums of
Russia and Japan, covered, assorted sizes.
Illuminated Albums for Portraits, Tobacco
Pouches, in Shape of Skulls, Rats, &c.,
and a nice choice of Gilt Mountings for
Frames, &c.

Hongkong, March 28, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's
day (February 17, 1874) the *Chinese
Mail* will be issued DAILY instead of
WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, how-
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-
tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now
assimilated to those of the *Chinese Mail*.
The unusual success which has attended
the *Chinese Mail* makes it an admirable
medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventful
circulation of one thousand copies. It is
already the most influential native journal
published, and enjoys considerable prestige
at the Ports of China and Japan, and at
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-
cisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address
Mr. CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

China Mail Office,
17th February, 1874.

K WONG HING CHEUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS.

Have always on hand for Sale every
description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr. ARNOLD has been appointed Manager,
and all Orders addressed to him at 57,
Praya, or to Mr. FAR JACE, at 30, Ring
Lung Street, will receive immediate atten-
tion.

Hongkong, March 10, 1877. mcl9

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has
been very much extended. The fol-
lowing are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office,
Luen Hing Street; Chun Hing Low Hotel,
Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan
Teal Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen
Kwan; Yee Hong Shop, in front of the
Provincial Treasury; Yamen; How Yuen
Shop, Small Market Street; New City; Yee
Cheung Photograph Shop, Bonnam; Kwai
Heung Shop, Sin Chooing; Honam.

Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun
Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kik
Street.

Poochow.—Mr. Yui Ching Cheong, Foo
chow Arsenal; Mr. Lam Kwok Ching, Mari-
time Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr. Ho Ching Shun, Mari-
time Customs; Mr. Ho Yne Chuen, Mari-
time Customs; Mr. Chun Sing Hoi, Messers
Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong
Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School;
and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr. Sung Min Chee, Maritime
Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Choofoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr. Loong Chun Tong, Muni-
pal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong
Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies;
others will be published, when they are
arranged for. Negotiations are in progress
with the express carriers who carry the
official despatches and *Peking Gazette*, to
circulate the *Chinese Mail* in the interior of
China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)
WASHBURN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now
ready at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

China Mail Office.

Intimations.

W. BAILL,
CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET
REQUISITES, PATENT MEDI-
CINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,
and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf,
Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE
Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100
characters, and one cent a character
beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and
half price for repetitions during the first
week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will
be charged only one half the amount of the
first week's charge. Advertisements for
half a year and longer will be allowed a
deduction of 25 per cent. on the total amount,
and contracts for more favourable terms
can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish
Agents for circulating the *Chinese Mail* in all
the ports and in the interior of China, all
the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore,
Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the
Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru
and other places which Chinese frequent.
When the list of Agencies is completed,
it will be published. Agents have been
already established in most of the above
places, and in important ports more than
one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

Now Ready.

"THE CHINA REVIEW,"
No. 3, Vol. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and
a Half.

Chinese Natural Theology.
Notes on Chinese Grammar.
Deer-Stalking in China (Concluded from
page 224.)
Chinese Etymology, with a List of Pri-
matives and Key to Shwo-Wan.
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.
On the Twenty-eight Constellations.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.
Collectanea Bibliographica.
Notes and Queries.
The "King Kiao" or Nestorian Religion.
The Shan of the King of Chu.
Tonic Sol-fa Notation in China.
Rats a Delicacy.
Domestic Tortoise.
Do. Do.
Esop's Fables in Sanskrit and Chinese.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, May 12, 1877.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from
the Daily *China Mail*, is published
twice a month on the morning of the
English Mail's departure, and is a re-
cord of each fortnight's current history
of events in China and Japan, con-
tributed in original reports and collected
from the journals published at the various
ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete
Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage
paid 50 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage
paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY
BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham
Street; not later than the evening before the
departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily
China Mail.

To Let.

THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1,
D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupa-
tion of Messrs DOUGLAS LAIRAIR & Co.
The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra
Terrace. Possession from the 1st June
next.

The Dwelling House No. 3, Gough Street,
Possession from the 1st July next.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAIRAIR & Co.

Hongkong, May 14, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, at present
occupied by the Rev. R. H. KILN.
Bismarck Villa, Pok-fook-lam, Furnished.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

TO BE LET.

THE Premises No. 33, Queen's Road,
late in the occupation of THE BOKING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Apply to
TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1877.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, June 2, 1877.
At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb. 450 400
" Ame. Sugar cured, 300 250
" Fookchow, 160 140
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy. 160 150
Beef Corned, 150 140
" Roast, 150 140
" Soup, 100 90
" Steak, 160 150
Bullocks' Brains, per set 60 50
" Tongue, fresh, each 275 250
" " corned, 320 300
" Head, 600 500
" Heart, 150 140
" Hump, Salt, 110 100
" Foot, 50 40
" Kidneys, 60 50
" Tail, 100 90
" Liver, 80 60
" Tripe (undressed), catty 50 40
Calves' Head and Feet, set 500 400
Hams, American, lb. 300 280
" Chinese, 180 170
" English, 360 340
Mutton Chop, 190 180
" Leg, 190 180
" Shoulder, 140 130
" Liver, 130 120
Pigs' Chittlings, catty 60 50
" Feet, 100 80
" Fry, 110 100
" Head, 90 80
" Heart, 60 50
" Kidneys, 80 70
" Liver, 100 80
Pork, Chop, 150 140
" Corned, 180 120
" Leg, 180 140
" Fat or Lard, 110 100
Sheep's Head and Feet, set 340 320
" Heart, 50 40
" Kidneys, 80 70
Sucking Pig, 1750 1003
Veal, 140 120

Poultry.

Capons, catty 250 220
Ducks, catty 120 110
Eggs, Hen, 100 —
" Duck, 100 —
" Salt, 120 —
Fowls, catty 180 160
Geese, 120 110
Partridges, each 350 300
Pheasants, Canton, pair \$1.80 —
Pigeons, each 150 140
Quail, 180 —
Rabbits, 800 500
Teal, 400 350
Turkeys, Cook, catty 500 700
" Hen, 500 450

Fish.

Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300
Bream, catty 70 60
Carp, 80 70
Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150
Crabs, catty 250 140
Cuttle Fish, 100 80
Dace, 90 70
Eels, Congor, 70 60
" Yellow, 120 —
File Fish, 60 50
Fresh Fish, Large 180 120
" Small 80 70
Frog, 200 160
Garoupa, 180 160
Herrings, 100 80
" smoked, box \$1.00 —
Labrus, catty 120 —
Live Fish, 140 120
Lobsters, 130 120
Mackerel, 120 —
Mango Fish, 100 —
Mullet, 80 70
Oysters, 140 130
Parrot Fish, 130 100
Porch, 80 70
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